

DANA ON JOURNALISM

HE DISCUSSES THE TRAINING OF NEWSPAPER MAKERS.

Don't think the college are very successful in training journalists but a good education is valuable. What Greeley said in this subject.

In a lecture delivered at Union college in the education needed in preparation for journalism, Charles A. Dana said:

The number of intellectual young men who are looking at this new profession, which for the want of a better name we call the profession of journalism, is very great. I suppose that I remember myself years ago, taking a course in another college, a dozen letters from men, many of them college graduates, asking for employment and an opportunity of showing what is in them. Of course they cannot all get it in the same paper. Now and then one comes out at the top. At the same time these boys do not all start out with the best outfit—that is to say, with the best education—and I have known very distinguished authorities who doubted whether high education was of any great use to a journalist. Horace Greeley told me several times that the real newspaper man was the boy who had slept on newspapers and ate ink. Although I served him for several years, I was very near to our personal relations. I think he always had a little grudge against me because I came up through college.

What sort of preparation, what sort of preliminary education, should a man have who means to devote himself to this business? There are colleges which have lately introduced schools of journalism or departments of journalism, where they propose to teach the art of newspaper making, to instruct the student in the methods he should employ and to fit him out so that he can go to a newspaper office and make a newspaper. Well, I will not say that is not useful. But there has been a department of journalism at Cornell university for several years, and I have never found that a student or graduate who had pursued that department instead of pursuing other studies was of any great use as a practical writer in the newspaper work that he had been trying to learn.

In fact, it seems to me, if I may be so bold as to make a little criticism, that the colleges generally are rather bounding out too much, until they are inclined to take the whole universe into their curriculum and to teach things which do not exactly belong there. Give the young man a first-class course of general education, and if I could have my way every young man who is going to be a newspaper man and who is not absolutely rebellious against it should learn Greek and Latin after the good old fashion.

I had rather take a young fellow who knows the A's of English, and who has read Tacitus, and can see every side of Horace, I would rather take him to begin a paper than a young man who has been through a college course and who is not absolutely rebellious against it should learn Greek and Latin after the good old fashion.

I had rather take a young fellow who knows the A's of English, and who has read Tacitus, and can see every side of Horace, I would rather take him to begin a paper than a young man who has been through a college course and who is not absolutely rebellious against it should learn Greek and Latin after the good old fashion.

There is no question that accuracy, the faculty of seeing a thing as it is, of knowing for instance that it is 24 and not 25, and saying so—that is one of the first and most precious ends of a good education. Next to that I should put the ability to know how and where most properly to look for what you don't know and what you want to know. Thirdly, I would put Dr. Walker's great object, being able to tell what you know and to tell it accurately, precisely, without exaggeration, without prejudice, the fact just as it is, whether it be a report of a blue ball game, or of a sermon, or of a lecture on electricity, whatever it may be, to get the thing exactly as it is. The man who can do this is a very well educated man.

In addition come the qualities of person, of talent and genius. Now genius is a great factor. When we think of such a genius as the one I have just mentioned—the late Mr. Greeley, why, our minds may well be filled with admiration. I do not suppose more than one or two gentlemen have ever known Mr. Greeley personally, but he was a man of immense ability, of instinct of extraordinary correctness in many respects, and of the power of expression—of telling what he knew in a delightfully picturesque, humorous way—which not merely instructed the hearer and reader, but gave him a sense of delight and satisfaction from the mere art that was applied in the telling. He had no great advantages of education. He had to pick up his education as he went along, reading in the winter evenings by the firelight, and never wanting a chance of learning something.

But he lacked one of the most precious faculties, which is another great object of the college education to cultivate and bring out, and that is what we call the critical faculty, the judgment which, when a proposition is stated to you or a fact is reported, looks at it calmly and says, "That is true," or else, "That is false," the judgment, the instinct, the developed and cultivated instinct which knows the truth when it is presented and detects error when it comes masquerading before you, without the necessity of any long examination to ascertain whether it is true or false. The next thing that I would dwell upon would be the knowledge of politics and especially American politics. This is a very hard subject. Its history is difficult. If you go back to the foundation of the republic, you will find it was extremely complicated even then, and it requires very careful study and a very elevated impartiality to yourself as you go through the work. Still it is indispensable for a man who means to fill an important place in journalism, and all who begin upon it certainly have that intuition.

The First Blackboard.
Howells' "Queer Facts and Curious Fancies" says that the first blackboard was used at London in the year 1706 and was used at a small educational institution near Paddington Green. "H. A. Wood, an authoritative investigator, says: 'The first blackboard ever used for the purpose of instruction was made by Colonel Claudius "Trotter," one of Napoleon's officers, and afterward teacher of mathematics at West Point. The board was made in 1816.' Which is right?—St. Louis Republic.

The New Way.
Van Arndt—And do you really think you could support us in the style to which I have been accustomed?
Her Father—I really think so.
Van Arndt—Then you may become my father-in-law.—London Tit-Bits.

It Was His Route.
Some years ago there lived in Perth, Scotland, a man of convivial habits, well known by his Christian name, Jamie. One dark night an acquaintance found Jamie lying at the foot of an outside stair. "Is that you, Jamie?" asked the acquaintance in a voice of the greatest astonishment. "Aye, it's me," replied Jamie in a tone of complete resignation. "Have you fallen down the stair?" was the next question. "Aye! I fell down, but I was consoled, whether or no."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE MODERN CREAMERY.

It Has Not Destroyed the Power of the Fat of the Dairy.

How many readers have seen a creamery in action and know exactly how better it is made by the method which has taken the place of that once in vogue in every farm-house dairy? At present, it is a good specimen of those "new-fangled" ways of treating people and one who wishes to spend a few moments in a survey of an interesting work would find himself repaid for seeking out this cool, clean building in a very short time. First of all, unless the creamery is representative of the milk must be brought, and it is very rare for farmers to deliver around most being or send in their milk. Generally all the milk that a farm produces is sent. Sometimes the creamery receives over 4,000 pounds a day, a "pound" of milk usually filling a "seamy" pint.

The milk is not paid for by measure, for that would be most unjust. The man who had Jersey cows would then receive more than the owner of animals which are "large milkers," but whose milk is of poor quality. So the milk is tested by the use of an acid and paid for according to its percentage of butter-making quality.

Early in the morning this new milk is made to flow very steadily into a receiver, and there it comes in contact with a cyclone-dried vessel which is whirling at the rate of 4,400 revolutions a minute. This motion has the effect of separating the cream from the milk. As the milk is heavier it falls to the outside of the vessel, where it is carried off through a pipe, and the cream, being lighter, seeks the center, exactly as the foam of a whirlpool is always thrown to the middle of the circle.

A metal rim, rising between the two fluids, serves to keep them permanently apart, and the cream, like the milk, is carried off by a pipe of its own. It flows into a large sloping tank in the next room, and there, protected by a thin cloth from dust and flies, it stands for 48 hours, since butter has a richer taste if the cream is allowed to "ripen" a little.

The enormous churn, which receives the cream when it is ready for the second process is in shape exactly like those used by many a farmer's wife and turns bodily with every revolution. It is, however, moved by steam power and not by "elbow grease," and the butter-milk is finally drained off through the floor into enormous vats.

And when the butter has "come," what delight to see it worked! Great yellow masses, usually about a pound in quantity, are spread in a broad circle upon a round table. Immediately over this table are two grooved, wooden rollers, and when the table is set in motion by machinery it slowly turns about under the rollers, which are at the same time revolving. Thus the cream which is quickly and effectively pressed from the mass, and it lies spread out ready for salting.

As the table turns a woman shakes over the butter fine salt from a sieve, an ounce of salt to a pound of butter, and in a few more revolutions of the rollers have worked it in the butter is made.

It is then rapidly packed into small tubs, covered with a cloth, and a thick layer of butter-milk is poured over the top. These tubs, each weighing a pound, marked with quarter-pint divisions, are wrapped up in white paper, and then placed in a very large tin case, and former of thin wood, and sent to the customer in a few places and forms of tubs.

When the tubs are delivered and the butter is sold, the customer has a large scale, he cannot help but be amazed at the purity which still clings about the life of the dairy.—Youth's Companion.

The Monte Pasteur.
The first book with a printed date is the first book, the Bible, and the first book in 1457 by Peter Schöffer. A second edition, also on vellum, and traced and even more magnificent than the first, was issued in 1480. On the whole, this is perhaps the most magnificent printed book ever been produced. For the splendor and size of its type and elaborate colored capital letters it remains quite unrivaled.

Very few copies appear to have been printed, and no other book would now probably sell for so high a price. A copy in a recent catalogue of Mr. Quaritch was marked at £500. As Mr. Duff tells us, "The most striking thing about the Pastor is the wonderful capital letters, and how these were printed—how they were made." These initials are large and are elaborately decorated with most exquisite designs. Some of the letters, printed both in red and blue. The perfect fit, or regularity, of the letters is so high a price. A copy in a recent catalogue of Mr. Quaritch was marked at £500. As Mr. Duff tells us, "The most striking thing about the Pastor is the wonderful capital letters, and how these were printed—how they were made." These initials are large and are elaborately decorated with most exquisite designs. Some of the letters, printed both in red and blue. The perfect fit, or regularity, of the letters is so high a price. A copy in a recent catalogue of Mr. Quaritch was marked at £500. As Mr. Duff tells us, "The most striking thing about the Pastor is the wonderful capital letters, and how these were printed—how they were made." These initials are large and are elaborately decorated with most exquisite designs. Some of the letters, printed both in red and blue. The perfect fit, or regularity, of the letters is so high a price.

Their Favorite Amusement.
A favorite amusement with the United States army officers on the Rio Grande is the Mexican cock fight. Every Mexican village has its cock pit, and officers on a few hours' leave cross the river to see the fun. There are no better cockfighters in the world than the Mexicans, and as public opinion sanctions the sport the enjoyment of everybody is altogether frank. The scene of the sport is reached when the apparently vanquished bird, after having been completely buried in the dust of the arena to stanch his blood, suddenly rises as if from the grave, and with one final blow from the spur slays his astonished rival in the act of crawling over his supposed victory.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Blue Chemist.
A chemist was called up at 2 o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. On opening the door he found a damsel, who told him that she was going to a picnic that morning and was out of rouge. The prudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't the stock to cover a check like hers.—Figaro.

A Standoff.
Cholly—How often does your tailor send in his bill?
Fweddie—Every week.
Cholly—Gracious! You don't get clothes that often, do you?
Fweddie—No, and neyther does the tailor get his money.—Detroit Free Press.

Apprentice to the currency, in the realm of learning, and memory is the mint where this coinage receives its impression.

THE CITY CHOIR.

I want to hear the city choir.

The choir is singing the hymn.

This choir is singing the hymn.

"O Lord, Thy power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

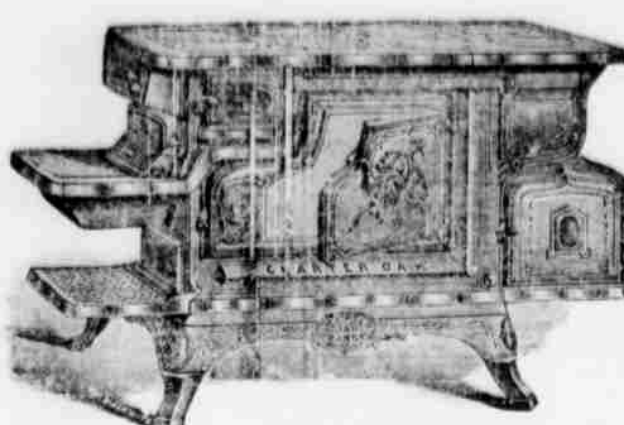
"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

"My power is great, my power is great."

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

AGATE WARE (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), PUMPS, WATER AND SOIL PIPES, WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS, RUBBER HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS, BATH TUBS AND STEEL SINKS, O. S. GUTTERS AND LEADERS, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD, LEAD PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK, 95-97 KING STREET.

Just Received by Last Steamer

KID GLOVES IN 8 BUTTON, UNDESSED FANS, DRAIS AND GRAY

12 BUTTON MOSQUETIERE EVENING SHADES

20 BUTTON EVENING SHADES

ALSO A CHOICE LINE OF

White and Colored Dimitys, Muslins, Swisses and Percalles.

These are the CHOICEST LINE OF DRESS MUSLIN we have Ever Shown

WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

White and Cream Point de Irelande Laces

Suitable for Trimming Wash Dresses.

All Widths, from 3 to 12 inches.

EGAN & GUNN,

FORT STREET, 1-11 BREWER BLOCK.

New Furniture Store

ROBINSON BLOCK.

HOTEL ST. BETWEEN FORT AND NUUANU STREETS

Is now open for business on this floor. The finest assortment of

Antique Oak Bed Room Sets,

Chiffoniers, Sideboards,

Extension Tables, Etc.

Also a Fine Assortment of

Reed and Rattan Furniture

UPHOLSTERY.

Fine Spring, Hair, Wood, Moss and Straw Mattresses, Live Goose Feathers and Silk Floss for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounges and Sofa Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete Assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribes, Cradles and High Chairs.

CORNER POLES IN WOOD OR BRASS TRIMMINGS.

We make a Specialty of Laying, Matting and Interior Decorating, Furniture and Mattresses repaired by First-class Workmen, Cabinet Making in all its Branches.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED. LOWEST PRICES PREVAIL.

ORDWAY & PORTER,

ROBINSON BLOCK, HOTEL STREET.

BELL TELEPHONE NO. 525. 914 MUTUAL TELEPHONE NO. 645

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL,

PETER HIGH, Proprietor.

OFFICE AND MILL on Alakea and Richards, near Queen St., Honolulu.

MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, SCREENS, FRAMES,

TURNED AND SAWED WORK, ETC.

Prompt Attention to all Orders. TELEPHONES: (Bell, 498. /Mutual, 55.

BEAVER SALOON. C. B. COOPER, M. D.

Fort Street. Opposite Wilder & Co. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

H. J. NOLTE, Prop'r.

First-Class Luncheon served with Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.

"Smokers' Requisites a Specialty. Open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.

London Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Hunter to shopman—If you will cut me a small sample of this, I will find out from my dressmaker how many yards I need and can send for the goods by post.

Enlist. Terrible—Wily, mamma, that's just what you said in all the other shops!—London Tit-Bits.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

OFFERS INSURANCE ON ALL THE POPULAR PLANS, VIZ:

Ordinary Life Plan, Endowment Plan, Semi-Tontine Plan, Free Tontine Plan, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond Children's Endowments, Annuities, Endowment Bond Plan 5 per cent, guaranteed, Term Insurance, etc., etc., etc.

It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket.

BRUCE & A. J. CARTWRIGHT,

Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U. S.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER S. S. AUSTRALIA

Full and Complete Assortment of

Woolens, Comprising Worsted, Cassimer, and Tweeds.

BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER FROM \$20 UP. BUSINESS PANTS TO ORDER FROM \$3 UP.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON,

CORNER FORT AND HOTEL STS.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed.

EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

New Goods received by every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to and goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Island or long delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone No. 92. Post Office Box No. 145.

TAHITI

LEMONADE WORKS CO.,

23 Nuuanu, Honolulu, H. I.

MAN